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nation of such trade policies as those that concern price and output. But few instances of actual extension of control over matters of this kind on their own initiative are marked up to the credit of the workers, outside the war industries. The frontier has not yet been advanced far or uniformly beyond the line attained by the trade unionists before the war. That new demands are being made and new reasons given is clearly shown, but even here the instances are drawn from but few industries.

Mr. Goodrich has not presented much original material. That was not his purpose. But he has classified his material skilfully and analyzed it with discernment. At a time when there is so much loose talk and loose writing about workers' movements for control in industry this book, with its clear recognition that established trade-union policies represent much participation in control, with its careful discrimination between the new and the old, between a general resolution of a trades-union congress and actual shop practice, between eagerness for higher money returns and the desire to see things well done and to direct rather than be directed, comes as a welcome aid to accurate appraisal and sound thinking.

D. A. McCABE.

NEW BOOKS

ALLEN, H. J. *The party of the third part: the story of the Kansas Industrial Relations Court.* (New York: Harper. 1921. Pp. 283. \$2.50.)

ARNETT, T. *Teachers' salaries in certain endowed colleges and universities in the United States.* Occasional papers, no. 7. (New York: General Education Board, 61 Broadway. 1921. Pp. 42.)

BARNES, G. N. *The industrial section of the League of Nations.* Barnett House Papers, no. 5. (Oxford: University Press. 1920. Pp. 16. 1s.)

BING, A. M. *War-time strikes and their adjustment.* (New York: Dutton. 1921. Pp. ix, 329. \$2.50.)

The title of this book does not adequately describe its scope. It is true that the author treats of some of the strikes that occurred during and immediately after the war, but the greater part of the work is concerned with the history, organization, and functions of the various governmental mediating agencies which existed or were set up during the war.

It is fortunate that this material should have been collected and rendered easily available for future reference in this brief but comprehensive form. It is also fortunate that the facts should have been interpreted by one who knew them at first-hand and who was equipped for the task by large business experience and keen social sympathies.

The book contains a number of charts of wage rates—compared with the rising cost of living between 1914 and 1919. These indicate clearly that real wages advanced slightly in a few occupations, but that they actually decreased in many cases, notably in the navy yards, the metal trades, building trades, and for the printers and electrotypers.

In Appendix I, strike data for the years 1914 to 1919 are given. These meager statistics which were gathered by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics are woefully inadequate for any real study of the extent to which war work was impeded or of the waste in time and money resulting from strikes during the year following the war. Perhaps the most important point brought out by these figures is that strikes during the war, though numerous and though they often involved large numbers of employers, were usually of very short duration.

C. W. DOTEN.

BULLARD, F. L. *The public refuses to pay. Editorials from the Boston Herald on the railroad and building situation.* (Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 212 Summer St. 1921. Pp. 91.)

CARLTON, F. T. *The history and problems of organized labor.* Revised. (New York: Heath. 1920. Pp. xi, 559.)

This is a revision of Professor Carlton's book of the same name published in 1911. The new edition is enlarged by about eighty pages, and also much new material has been substituted for old. The same general plan of arrangement and emphasis has been followed. The main plan of the revision has been to add to the topics as treated formerly such items and discussion as the ten intervening years have made important. This treatment preserves the value of the work and adds to it by bringing it up to date.

That this has been done with thoroughness, rather than cursorily, will appear from an instance or two. In the earlier edition Professor Carlton speaks of the Industrial Workers of the World as "a frankly socialistic labor organization. Its ambitious aim is to unite all the workers of the nation into an industrial union (p. 82)." In the revision (same page) he says: "This is an ultra-radical labor organization; it represents the American bolshevist or syndicalist group. Its ambitious aim is to unite all of the workers of the nation into an industrial union committed to bitter opposition to the present industrial and political order." In the paragraph on new aspects of strikes (p. 165) an entire page of new material appears (pp. 179, 180).

There are, of course, occasions for differing with the author in some of the opinions stated; but in the main they are matters of opinion only, and cannot even be touched upon in a brief note. The revision brings before labor students an authoritative text at a time when interest in this subject is especially keen.

GEORGE G. GROAT.

CHISHOLM, A. *Labour's Magna Charta: a critical study of the labour clauses of the peace treaty and of the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington international labour conference.* (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. viii, 192. \$3.40)

CITRINE, W. M. *The labour chairman and speaker's companion.* (London: Labour Pub. Co. 1921. 2s. 6d.)

COLE, M. I. *The control of industry.* (London: Labour Pub. Co. 1921. 6d.)

COMMONS, J. R. *Trade unionism and labor problems.* (Boston: Ginn. 1921. Pp. xiii, 838. \$4.00.)

This book is a new edition, not a revised edition of *Trade Unionism*

and *Labor Problems*, published in 1905. The reprints consist of recent papers on various phases of trade union and labor activities and thus an account of present-day conditions is given. Professor Commons in an introductory chapter brings together from all the cases thus presented the items on which generalizations may be made. The papers are grouped under the following headings: I, Security; II, The Labor Market; III, Labor Management; IV, Labor Unions; and V, The Law. An excellent index is provided. The book furnishes valuable material for both the student and the man of affairs. G. M. J.

LEWISOHN, S. A. *Recent tendencies in bringing about improved relations between employer and employe in industry.* (New York: Econ. World. 1921. Pp. 14.)

LIGGETT, H. M. *The relation of wages to the cost of living in Los Angeles 1915 to 1920.* Sociological monographs, no. 19. (Los Angeles, Cal.: Southern Cal. Sociological Soc., Univ. of Southern Cal. 1921. 15c.)

MILNER, D. *Higher production by a bonus on national output. A proposal for a minimum income for all, varying with national productivity.* (London: Allen & Unwin. 1920. Pp. 127.)

MYERS, C. S. *Mind and work: the psychological factors in industry and commerce.* (New York: Putnam. 1921. Pp. xi, 175.)

Most books written on industrial applications of psychology attempt either a restricted field or else are merely a compendium of facts. Dr. Myers not merely summarizes the work done in England and America on movement study, fatigue study, and the selection of personnel, but explains, adequately and untechnically, the conditions and circumstances in the industrial world. Especially in the chapters on Restriction of Output, Systems of Payment, and on Industrial Unrest he makes a clear, logical, and interesting interpretation of the psychology of the employer and that of the employee. A background of this nature makes more valuable the reading of such other books as Tead's *Instincts in Industry*, Parker's *Casual Laborer*, Marot's *Creative Impulse in Industry*. *Mind and Work* was not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of any of the factors of industry, but a helpful, suggestive interpretation of industrial problems. CHARLES LEONARD STONE.

SIMONS, A. M. *Personnel relations in industry.* (New York: Ronald. 1921. Pp. xi, 341. \$3.)

SLESSER, H. H. *Trade unionism.* (London: Methuen. 1921. 5s.)

WALKER, C. R., JR. *A national council for the printing trades.* (New York: Bureau of Industrial Research, 289 Fourth Ave. 1921. Pp. 28. 50c.)

WATKINS, G. S. *Labor problems.* SEBA ELDRIDGE, editor. (New York: Crowell. 1921.)

WEBB, S. *The root of labour unrest: an address to employers and managers.* Fabian tract no. 196. (London: Fabian Soc. 1920. Pp. 15. 2d.)

———. *The story of the Durham miners.* (London: Fabian Bookshop. 1921. 2s. 6d.)

ZIMAND, S. *The open shop drive. Who is behind it and where is it going?* (New York: Bureau of Industrial Research, 289 Fourth Ave. 1921. Pp. 61.)

*Board of arbitration for the agreements between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Chicago Clothing Manufacturers.* Preliminary edition. (Chicago: Bd. of Arbitration, H. A. Millis, chairman. 1921. Pp. 32.)

*Labor terminology.* Bulletin No. 25, Bureau of Business Research, The Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. (Cambridge, 1921. Pp. 108.)

This little booklet is more than a glossary of terms. It defines or explains a great many words and phrases, it is true, but it also gives a considerable amount of detailed information, including statistics, concerning the more important labor organizations. It explains fully the method of organization of industrial councils and shop committees and reprints typical constitutions and by-laws of such organizations.

In the effort to be brief the authors have sometimes failed to make their definitions sufficiently descriptive. A more general use of examples would have remedied this defect which is probably due, in part at least, to the fact that the authors were too familiar with the matters under consideration to realize what the average reader would really need to be told.

On the whole the book is well done and it will be a very useful addition to the working libraries of those who are interested in labor problems.

CARROLL W. DOTEN.

*Practical experience with the work week of forty-eight hours or less.* (New York: Nat. Indus. Conference Bd. 1921. Pp. ix, 88.)

*Proceedings of eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services.* (Ottawa: Dept. of Labour. 1921. Pp. 230.)

*Public opinion and the steel strike of 1919. Supplementary reports to the commission of inquiry, Interchurch World Movement.* (New York: Harcourt. 1921. \$1.50.)

*Report of a conference on industrial relations held at Ottawa, February 21 and 22, 1921.* Industrial relations series, bull. no. 2. (Ottawa: Dept. of Labour. 1921. Pp. 61.)

*Resolutions for the twenty-first annual conference to be held at the Dome, Brighton, June 21, 1921.* (London: The Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Sq., S. W. 1. 1921. Pp. 30.)

*Second report on industrial relations.* (New York: The Merchants' Assoc., S. C. Mead, secretary. 1921. Pp. 8.)

*Standard time rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom at 31st December, 1920.* (London: Ministry of Labour. 1921. Pp. 288. 2s. 6d.)

*Unemployment: a labour policy. Being the report of the joint committee on unemployment, appointed by the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party executive.* (London: Trades Union Congress, 32, Eccleston Sq., S. W. 1. 1921. Pp. 48. 3d.)

*Wage changes in industry, September, 1914-December, 1920.* Research report no. 35. (New York: Nat. Indus. Conference Bd. 1921. Pp. 49.)

*Wages and hours of labour in Canada, 1901-1920.* Report no. 1. (Ottawa: Dept. Labour. 1921. Pp. 31.)

*A works council in being: the Bourneville scheme.* (Birmingham: Bourneville Works. 1921.)

### Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

*Banking Progress.* By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1920. Pp. x, 349. \$5.00.)

This account of the banking legislation of the last twenty-five years presents the attitude of a contemporary on the questions at issue. It records the opinions of one who, throughout the period, was influential with bankers and with members of Congress; as such it is more than an objective record of what happened; it is a document which, even beyond the intention of the author, indicates how completely political considerations determine the legislation on questions which are essentially technical and require expert opinion.

In the long struggle from the days of greenbackism and free silver to the establishment of the federal reserve system, Professor Laughlin, judged by the political outcome, has invariably been right. He supported the campaign for sound money, suggested an asset currency, recognized the inadequacy of emergency note issues, opposed the guaranty of bank deposits, and anticipated the idea of regional banks coordinated by a supervisory board. At one point in the organization of the federal reserve system, the maintenance of a single reserve against both notes and deposits, the bill as enacted differed from his recommendations, and the course of events since then has proved, he believes, that there is a structural weakness at just that point. Chapter by chapter, the questions are taken up chronologically; the arguments presented are those which were most effective in persuading business men of the need for banking reform; the political compromises described are those which led to the ordinarily makeshift legislation which was hurried through after a banking crisis.

One reason the legislative result agreed so well with the opinions Professor Laughlin had already expressed, is that he made articulate the aspirations of those in the banking and business community who were influential in securing legislation. For this task he was admirably fitted by reason of his lucid style, his uncritical acceptance of the fundamentals of business enterprise, and by the character of his expressed opinions which were never too far in advance of what was politically possible. No wonder that as he looks back over the events